GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:525
ANSWERED ON:29.08.2001
FUND SPENT ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES
RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY;SAMUDRALA VENUGOPAL CHARY

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total amount spent on Poverty Alleviation Programmes in the country during 2000-2001;

(b) whether expenditure on Poverty Alleviation Programmes has been fruitful in reducing the number of persons living below the poverty line;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the programmes effectively?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF STATE IN TH MINISTRIES OF PLANNING, STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 525 FOR 29.08.2001 REGARDIN FUND SPENT ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

(a): The expenditure incurred under the major rural poverty alleviation programmes during 2000-01 are given below:

S. No.	Name of the scheme	Expenditure (Rs. crores)
1.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1114.39
2.	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana(JGSY)	2005.21
3.	Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	1855.43
4.	Indira Awaas Yojana(IAY)	2185.75
5.	National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP)	730.83
Total		7891.61

In addition there are programmes of other Central Ministries which are also directlytargeted to the poor; some lead to the creation of

rural infrastructure which also benefits the poor. These include the following:

S.No	Name of the Programme/Ministry	Budget allocation 2000-01 (Rs. in crore)
1.	Land Resources Department & Rural Drinking Water Department	3000.00
2.	Food Subsidy	12042.00
3.	Subsidy on Kerosene	7360.00
4.	Health & Family Welfare (only 70% of the outlay)	3428.50
5.	Social Justice & Empowerment Sector	1350.00
6.	Integrated Child Development Scheme(ICDS)	1115.00
7.	Mid day meal	1090.00
8.	District Primary Education Programme	969.00
9.	Watershed development through agriculture	55.50
10.	Tribal Development	810.00
11.	Swarnjayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (Urban Poverty)	168.00
Total		31388.00

(b) to (e): The poverty ratio for the country as a whole estimated in 1993-94 was 35.97 percent which declined to 26.10 percent in 1999-2000. For the rural areas the corresponding figures are 37.27 percent in 1993-94 and 27.09 percent in 1999-2000. The strategy for Poverty Alleviation includes acceleration of economic growth with a focus on employment intensive sectors, access to basic minimum services for improving the quality of life of the people, and direct State intervention in the form of targeted anti poverty programmes. Anti- poverty programmes supplement the growth effort and protect the poor from destitution, sharp fluctuations in employment and incomes, and social insecurity. The specifically designed anti poverty programmes for generation of both self employment and wage employment in rural areas have been redesigned and restructured in 1999-2000 in order to enhance their efficacy/impact on the poor and improve their sustainability. In order to improve the efficacy of the programmes there is greater people`s participation in the planning and implementation of the programmes through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Self- help and user groups and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs).